



During the Moscow Torpedo vs Moscow Dynamo match in the USSR football championships, Dynamo won 2-1. Photo by Boris Kaulman

## CHANGE OF LEADER AMONG FOOTBALLERS

Tbilisi Dynamo beat Rostov AC 2-1, and for the first time in this year's championship climbed to first position in the standings. Spartak are one point behind them after a 2-2 draw with Neftchi in Baku.

Kiev Dynamo are now in third place after outplaying Kaluzh 3-0. Zalgiris, who not only were characterized by lack of determination but also a weak tactical training, were thrashed 6-0 by Dnipro. This year Zalgiris qualifies as an interesting team with a good defence and fading away; they have played six matches and conceded 14 goals.

Zenit, last year's champions, have lost four games in a row. Chernomorets have 18 goals in.

In Vienna on April 10, Moscow Dynamo will play the first semifinal match for the Cup Winners Cup. The return game with Rapid will take place in Moscow two weeks later.

The next round of the USSR Championship will take place on April 14, but a number of teams will be out of it: the USSR national team will on April 16 play this season's first world cup elimination match against the Swiss in Bern.

## North American Soccer League has gone bankrupt

After less than 18 years in existence, the North American Soccer League (NASL) has closed down. Its president Clive Toys told newsmen that not a single game would be held this year.

As was only to be expected, all the difficulties arose due to financial problems. Only two clubs — Toronto Blizzard and Minnesota Strikers — complied with the terms required for a club's participation in the next championship, making a deposit of 150,000 dollars. None other could do this, including the symbol of the North American professional soccer New York Cosmos, five-time league champions.

"Thanks to lavish subsidies from big firms, Cosmos had relied under its banners lots of big names from European and South American clubs. Viewers liked to see play such world football stars as Pele, Beckenbauer and Cruyff. Yet they gradually dimmed, and defeats followed in rapid succession. The viewers simply stopped attending the games. Losing two million dollars in the last season, Cosmos decided to sell its players but this, too, failed to solve the problem, and so the club went bankrupt, followed by the entire league.

## 'We liked to play on the snow'

Roche Paradiso, coach of the Argentinian rugby team, Morisno Moreno from the town of the same name, a suburb of Buenos Aires was pleased with his tour of the Soviet Union.

Despite the result, we liked the matches with the Soviet teams, as we liked the game of rugby played on the snow. Our players — students, teachers and office employees — have had an opportunity not only to see the sights of Moscow, Tashkent and Leningrad but also to keep up their athletic form in conditions so unusual to us, he said.

Only in the third friendly match did the rugby players of the Morisno Moreno achieved

success — they beat the USSR National Junior Team 23-21. In the two previous matches with the USSR national team and with the top division club of the USSR championship, Moscow Slava, they were defeated 6-42 and 0-12 respectively.

Previously we had held joint training sessions on the snow-bound pitch with the Lokomotiv of Moscow, says the state rugby coach of the USSR Sports Committee Pyotr Elko. The Argentinian players were soon accustomed to a snow pitch, and they played more confidently in the match with Slava. They were successful in both individual dribbling and in the

team game, and they were splendid at tackling. The Argentinians found themselves more and more often boxed by the tenacious defence of the guests. Before the responsible appearance in the European Championships, the national team found it useful to have a game in Tashkent, representatives of the Argentinian American rugby school. This includes hazard and temperamental manner of the game combined with skilful technique in handling the ball and very and fast defence. This has been the first visit by the Argentinian rugby-players to the USSR and we hope that the friendly contacts will be continued.

Boris Mikhom

## Mountain climbing news

Buenos Aires. In the new year Polish climbers scaled four times the supreme point of the Andes — the Aconcagua summit (6,965 m, Argentina). First in January it was twice stormed by noted climber, one of the few female conquerors of the Everest, Wanda Rutkiewicz, and then climbed another three men from a mountain climbing club in Krakow. And at the conclusion of the winter season success was with the Polish climbing-scientific expedition Aconcagua-85, which repeated the route of their compatriots, who climbed the summit 50 years ago.

Katmandu. Another two Polish climbers — Maciej Bereska and Maciej Pawlikowski — climbed the Cho Oyu summit (8,201 m) in the Himalayas.

In the very complex weather conditions of the present winter season, which continued from December till the end of February, of the record number of teams (19) which took part in the ascents in the Himalayas, only five were successful.

According to the Ministry of Tourism of Nepal, 30 teams from 15 countries got permission to storm Himalayan summits in the spring season, which started on March 1 and will end in late May. Two expeditions — American and Norwegian — will storm the Everest. The Americans intend to ascend it from the west side, while the Norwegians — by the traditional route on the south wall.

One of top alpine climbers Reinhold Messner will be on an Italian expedition for the Annapurna-1 (8,091 m).

## Handball: first step to Cup-85

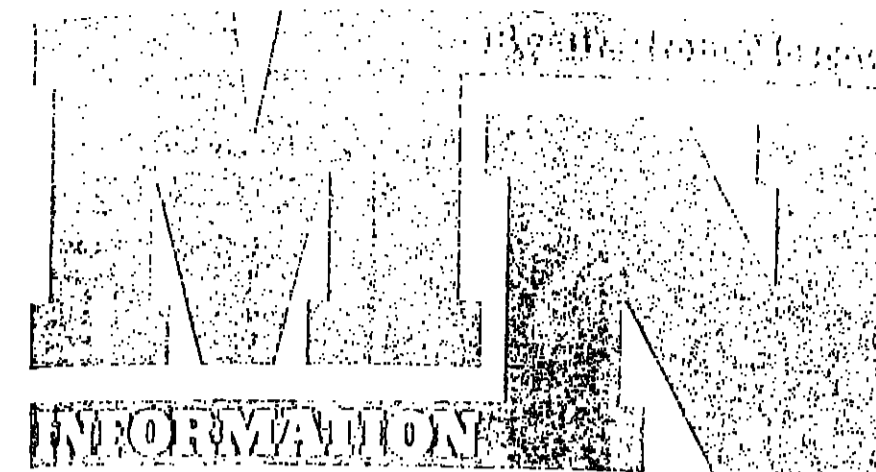
In the first final match of the European Champions Cup, Kiev Spartak handball club at home 23-16 the present holders of this prize, 11-time European champions Radnicki grad. The highest scorers of the game was Lyubek, a novakova with 7 goals.

The return match, which will determine the holders of Cup-85, will be held in Kyiv on April 14. The Kiev club this prize nine times and opponents — three times.



A large delegation of Cuban young men and women, including famous athletes, will take part in the Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow.

● Selecting a delegation of athletes for the Festival.



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## Mikhail Gorbachev: new efforts, bold ideas and initiative

The important period this country has entered today requires intense efforts, daring new ideas, and vast room for initiative and creative approach by the people, said Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in address to managers of different ranks from industry and agriculture, specialists and scientists who attended a meeting at the Central Committee.

What is the question now put this way?

The regular 27th Congress of the CPSU is drawing near, the 11th Five-Year Plan period is coming to an end, and will soon give way to the 12th. The country has accumulated an immense economic and technical potential which so far has not been used efficiently enough. Analysts show that the rate at which we have been progressing in this five-year plan period is not fast enough, said Mikhail Gorbachev. We have to speed it up, and do this appropriately. This is a pressing task. We should waste no time. The country's socio-economic development, consolidation of its defence capability and improvements in the life of the Soviet people depend on how successfully we accomplish these tasks.

Mikhail Gorbachev formulated the main trends of these new efforts:

- a decisive turn towards intensification of production;
- improvement in the structure of production;
- acceleration of scientific and technical progress;
- considerable improvement in the quality of output;
- improvements in the mechanism of the economy and management on the whole.

In principle, these trends are not new. However, at the meeting these problems were set in particularly specific and constructive terms.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the CPSU Central Committee will continue to take counsel with the working people and the broad sections of the public on all the radical issues of the Party's policy.

## 100 days to Festival



Representatives of 188 national committees, as well as international, regional and national organizations of youth and students from 123 countries and a large number of observers took part in the recent 4th session of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) of the 12th World Festival of Youth and

## STOP AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON!

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and expresses solidarity with the Lebanese people, who are fighting for their legitimate rights and against Israeli occupation. Tel Aviv should immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory in keeping with the decisions of the UN

(Continued on page 2)

## Rajiv Gandhi to visit the USSR

In accordance with an agreement the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will pay an official friendly visit to the USSR in the

second half of May, this year, at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

## Cultural workers on Victory

Well-known writers, composers, artists, prominent personalities to the theatre and the cinema, architects and journalists recently gathered in Moscow for a united plenary meeting. It was organized by the USSR boards of artistic unions to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

The Victory celebrations have one common quality — immediate involvement of each family in the Soviet Union, where the war reached every home. The pain of the losses sustained has not assuaged, and the earth will bear the wells on the fields of fierce battles and fighting, said Georgi Markov, First Secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union, in his address.

## May 1 Appeals

● Peoples of all countries! Intensify the struggle to eliminate the nuclear war threat, to prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space and to stop it on Earth!

Seek complete liquidation of nuclear arms!

● Peoples of the world! Fight resolutely against aggressive designs of imperialism, militarism and revanchism! Widen the scope and rally the peace movement!

These are two of the May 1, 1985 Appeals of the CPSU Central Committee. By tradition, on the eve of the Day of International Solidarity of Working People the CPSU Central Committee issues appeals to the Soviet people and to the peoples of other countries, in which the main trends of domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state are formulated.



During the ceremony, Soviet Pilot-Cosmonauts Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Solovoyov (left) and Leonid Kizim (right) pose with Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vladimir Kotelnikov (middle) and the Indian Ambassador to the USSR S. Nurul Hasan.

## SPACE HEROES HONOURED AT INDIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

On the eve of Cosmonautics Day and the landing (on April 11, 1984) of the Soviet-Indian crew, after accomplishing their mission, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovoyov and Oleg Atkov received the Order of Kirti Chakra, the highest Indian award, from the Indian Ambassador, S. Nurul Hasan, at a ceremony in the Indian Embassy in Moscow. It was attended by Soviet cosmonauts and scientists, as well as Rakesh Sharma and his stand-by Ravish Malhotra.

It is highly significant that we are honouring those who flew into space on a peaceful mission to advance the progress of mankind, said the Ambassador.

Head of the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre, Georgi Beregovol, presented Mr S. Nurul Hasan, Rakesh Sharma, and Ravish Malhotra with memorable medals commemorating the 25th jubilee of the Centre.

The awards for our space "hosts", who warmly welcomed our joint Soviet-Indian crew on board their orbital station is also a source of joy for me, said Rakesh Sharma.

I am glad to find myself again in Moscow, to visit my home, the Cosmonaut Training Centre, and to meet my friends, Soviet cosmonauts.

Igor DANILIN

## Politbureau weekly meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has heard reports by Ministers V. K. Mesyats, and N. A. Vasilyev and a report by Chairman of the State Committee for Production and Technical Servicing of Agriculture L. I. Khitrin, on the preparations for and the progress of the spring sowing campaign in the country.

The Politbureau examined the question of accelerating the development of the material and technological basis for the processing branches in the agro-industrial complex.

The Politbureau also heard a report on Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's talks with Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, and the discussions held by Comrade A. A. Gromyko with the delegation of the US House of Representatives, and also on the exchange of views the American delegation had at the USSR Supreme Soviet. Noted was the positive significance of the active political dialogue with the delegation and vital importance of the contacts between parliamentarians as one of the elements in activating Soviet-American relations. It was confirmed with certainty that the Soviet leadership was seeking a return of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States to the channel of mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual respect in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and a healthier international atmosphere generally. The achievement of this goal requires political will on both sides. The Soviet Union has this will, and it hopes that the American side will also show it.

(Continued on page 2)



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## RAJIV GANDHI: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IS TIME-TESTED

New Delhi. The peaceful foreign policy of India formulated over 37 years ago has stood the test of time and proved worthwhile, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said in a speech before parliament. India, he assured, will continue this policy which also embodies the struggle against neo-colonialism and imperialism and support for the ideals of the non-alignment movement.

He expressed deep satisfaction with the durable Indian-Soviet relations, stressing that they were very friendly.

On India's relations with the USA, he said that one of the factors negatively affecting them was the massive US arms deliveries to Pakistan. In addition, India was under the impression that the USA was not taking the necessary measures in relation to the Pakistani nuclear programme. Technology for producing nuclear weapons was still leaking to Pakistan, and the equipment needed for their production was simultaneously flowing to that country.

## EEC Socialists pan the U.S. administration

Madrid. Meetings have ended here of the 14th Congress held by the Confederation of Socialist Parties in the European Community. The Congress was attended by 200 delegates from West European Socialist and Social-Democratic parties.

Some delegates sharply criticized the arms race spurred on by Washington and the plans of the American administration to militarize outer space. Addressing a plenary meeting, Chairman of the Danish Social-Democratic Party Anker Jørgensen condemned the "star wars" theory and pointed out that the thousands of millions of dollars which are spent on such programmes are badly

needed for the peaceful needs of mankind.

Deputy Spanish Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra noted that the European Socialists must fight for détente, since peace is the top priority today.

In their resolution the delegates reject build-ups in armaments and are critical of the Reagan "star wars" programme which, the resolution notes, carries the danger of destabilization. The delegates pointed to the importance of creating conditions favourable for continuation of the process of détente so as to allow the peoples of Europe to live in peace.

## STOP AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

(Continued from page 1)

Security Council. This is part of a TASS statement released in the wake of the developments in Lebanon.

Perpetrating its encroachments on the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, Israel is accelerating the campaign of

terror and violence it has launched in the south of that country, the statement adds.

The policy of state terrorism perpetrated by Israel exposes its real intentions in Lebanon. Tel Aviv is resorting to force and terror in order to suppress the just struggle of the Lebanese people.



Drawing by Vladimir Syridov

## 'A DIRTY TRICK'

Managua. By advancing the so-called peace plan towards Nicaragua, the US president confirmed the aggressive nature of American policy whose victim now is Nicaragua, said Carlos Nufiez, Member of the National

## Statement by Perez de Cuellar

New York. UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar stated at the end of his trip to Iran and Iraq, where he had talks with the leaders of both countries concerning ending the hostilities and settling the conflict, that he was encouraged by the fact that both sides stated the desire for peace and an interest in the continuation of his efforts.

At the same time, he stressed: the gap between them remains as wide as ever. I try to narrow it. My task is to lessen it and erect a bridge.

Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Chairman of the National Assembly.

"A dirty trick" is how Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Miguel D'Escoto, called the Reagan plan. If the USA was really interested in a political settlement of the Central American crisis he stressed, it would return to the table of talks in Manzanillo. The Nicaraguan Government decisively rejects the possibility of any dialogue with the counter-revolutionary groupings.

Meanwhile the USA is conducting at full speed a large-scale military provocation against the revolutionary Nicaragua together with the reactionary regime in Honduras. Under the pretext of the Big Pine-3 military games, the biggest in the history of Central America, some 200 American tanks and personnel armoured carriers were deployed five kilometres from Nicaraguan territory. A scheme of an armed attack on the republic is being perfected during the games.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

The Politbureau stressed the prime importance of consolidating the security of the Soviet Union and other peoples of the world by preventing it from spreading to outer space. The Soviet Union guided by these goals at talks on these matters with the USA in Geneva.

The desire for an early achievement of these goals and the creation of the best possibilities for agreements on the reduction of nuclear armaments guided the Soviet Union in proposing an immediate cessation of all efforts to build up weapons, in proposing the discontinuation of the development of the American and Soviet range missiles in Europe and as a halt to the Soviet nuclear response. These notes also guided the USSR in announcing, as a gesture of goodwill, a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its strategic missiles and suspension of other measures of military escalation in Europe.

The Soviet Union highly values the approach of his peaceful construction which has received in many countries of the world. It is puzzled by American administration's active reaction to this step.

The Politbureau has also discussed the results of the talks held by Comrade A. A. Gromyko and V. I. Voronov with the Canadian Foreign Minister, Jean Joseph Clark. It noted that the Soviet Union and Canada successfully developing advantageous trade, scientific, technological and cultural forms of cooperation, exchange of information and holding negotiations on a number of international issues. There are stable opportunities for expanding and deepening these forms of good-neighbourly relations in the interests of peoples of both countries for the benefit of a healthy international climate.

On the talks which Comrade A. A. Gromyko had with a Dutch Foreign Minister, Hans Broek, it was noted that the present-day international situation the Netherlands are as a number of other countries in Western Europe, could play a more constructive role in reducing the nuclear threat if they displayed a balanced and realistic approach to the cessation of the arms race and subsequent reduction of medium-range missiles. This particularly concerns the English's plans to deploy nuclear on Dutch soil.

## TASKS FOR THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN SUDAN

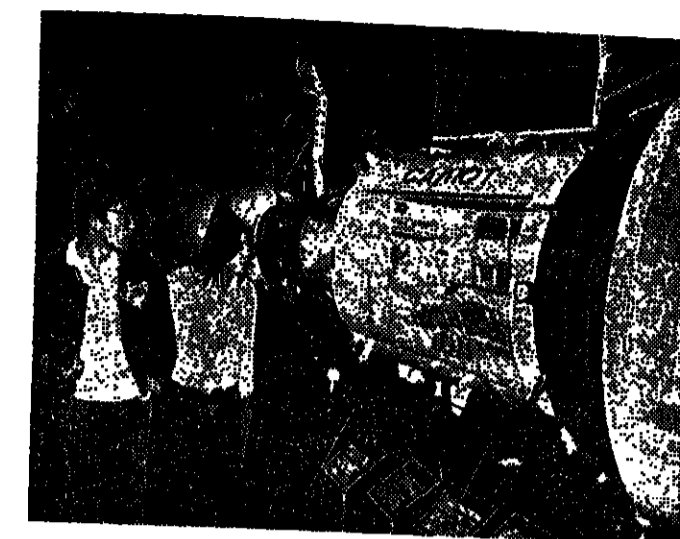
Khartoum. At a press conference here, the Sudanese Armed Forces Commander, General Abdel Rahman Arif, said that his council is in control of the country and fulfilling the functions of a legislative body.

The council's term of office will be discussed with the government which was formed by being discussed with representatives of different parties and de-unions.

Among the priorities are: to ensure the economic and social development of the country, including the disarmament of the Sudanese people, to ensure the country's stability, to ensure the country's security, to ensure the country's independence, to ensure the country's sovereignty, to ensure the country's territorial integrity, to ensure the country's political freedom, to ensure the country's economic freedom, to ensure the country's social freedom, to ensure the country's cultural freedom, to ensure the country's religious freedom, to ensure the country's ethnic freedom, to ensure the country's linguistic freedom, to ensure the country's gender freedom, to ensure the country's age freedom, to ensure the country's disability freedom, to ensure the country's sexual orientation freedom, to ensure the country's gender identity freedom, to ensure the country's gender expression freedom, to ensure the country's gender role freedom, to ensure the country's gender identity freedom, to ensure the country's gender expression freedom, to ensure the country's gender role freedom.



The world show, Expo-85, is still in progress in the Japanese town of Tsukuba (Ibaraki prefecture). It is being attended by 47 countries and 37 international organizations. The Soviet pavilion attracts many visitors with its panorama of scientific, technical and cultural gains, large-scale socio-economic plans of the Soviet state under the motto "Peace to the Earth and Every Home". This exposition stresses the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy, the great possibilities the socialist system offers for the harmonious development of man. The visitors learn about the Soviet programme of peaceful exploration of outer space, the development of power engineering, medicine, housing and education in the USSR.



● A general view of the Soviet pavilion.  
● A model of orbital research complex Salyut-7—Soyuz-T Progress.

## Science and technology

### FOR YOUR HEALTH

Not all drugs can be taken as tablets, inasmuch as some biologically active substances disintegrate in the stomach and do not get assimilated into the blood. In such cases, injections are made, but they are too painful.

American physicians suggested that drugs be applied through the nose. It abounds in capillaries which can quickly absorb drugs into the blood stream and, thereby, raise the efficiency of their use.

### BOOKS FROM SARCOPHAGI

Ancient Egyptians made sarcophagi from different materials, including... paper-mache. For this the pages of old papyrus and other books were glued in several layers. Experts have learned to separate the sheets discovered many valuable extracts from the comedy "Sycophant", a comedy by the ancient Greek playwright Menander, parts of works by Euripides and Sophocles. This became possible thanks to a method worked out by Swedish scientist A. Billow-Jacobson. He suggested that the glued sheets be frozen, dried in vacuum and the glue be dissolved only after that. In so doing the sheets of papyrus are easily detached from one another and practically do not get damaged.

### MEXICO LOOKS INTO OUTER SPACE

The first Mexican astronaut is preparing for a flight to outer space, reports the Prensa Latina news agency. He is being trained at the NASA space centre in the USA and will make a flight on a US spaceship. The astronaut must put in orbit the first Sputnik of his country, Morelos, which was also bought in the USA. The Mexican Sputnik will be launched on May 30, 1985.

## USSR's historic role

New York. President of the UN Security Council, Peru's permanent representative at the UN, Javier Araya Stilla, emphasized the historic role of the Soviet Union in routing Hitlerite Germany in the Second World War, talking to a TASS correspondent. The history of mankind could be different without the USSR

and the fortitude and heroism of the Soviet people. The Nazis captured Europe and sought world domination but the Soviet Union inflicted a defeat on them which changed the entire course of war and was the key link in the allied victory over the fascist threat which faced the world, he stressed.

## Tokyo yields to U.S. nuclear ambitions

Tokyo. Another concession to US nuclear claims — that is how the Japanese press calls the position of official Tokyo on the issue of conducting special training sessions with the use of training nuclear bombs by American F-16 planes.

The factual "go-ahead" by the Japanese authorities to the exercises threatening the non-nuclear principles proclaimed by the country has already been given. It sounded, "Aashi Shimbu" writes, in a reply by the foreign minister S. Abe to a request by parliament deputy from the Japanese Communist Party M. Higashinaka. Noting that imitation of a nuclear blast was still not such a blast, the minister further stressed that an army is an army and should hold all manner of exercises. If the American side, he claimed, tries to hold such "nuclear training" on a limited and minimal scale, we could treat such "nuclear training" with understanding.

## RESPONSE

### Why Tories are against sanctions

The British Government categorically rules out sanctions against Pretoria since they allegedly cannot be effective, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, M. R. Kind, said recently. It is easy to understand the logic of the Tories.

According to statistics, Britain's direct investments in the economy of the racist state have increased fivefold since 1960 and now stand at 6,000 million pounds.

Nearly 950 British companies have representations in South Africa while another 400 have their subsidiaries there.

Britain supplies Pretoria with military hardware and technologies for its production in crude violation of the UN embargo on weapons supplies to the racists.

Britain does not conceal its interest in the strategically vital installations and projects on the territory of the Republic of South Africa, which can be used to establish military control over southern Atlantic.

## OF INTEREST

### Aerial 'heat'

From a height of five thousand metres, a Swiss citizen Raymond Gmle dropped headlong towards the wheel bars, and there anything remarkable about this you would wonder, let us think, however, that with conclusions. The unusual "heat" took place not along a track, but in the air. The 27-year-old parachutist together with his bicycle jumped from a plane and in ten seconds made a free fall velocity of two hundred and fifty kilometres an hour. In order to land

successfully, Raymond had to use two parachutes — one for himself and the other for the bike.

### Ideal driver

After several years of research into the causes of road accidents, Czechoslovak psychologists computed a "model" of an ideal driver. According to their findings: he is between 40 and 50 years old, married, has a secondary school education, father of two, and active in public life. The Czechoslovak specialists believe that just such a person drives neither too fast, nor too slow and practically never violates road regulations.

### Don't eat the uneatable

The brown sea weeds which grow in the coastal waters to a height of nearly three metres are good forage for herbivorous animals. Scientists have for a long time been interested in knowing why the quantity of this type of weed does not reduce, and why even the voracious snails eat up only part of the plant and leave the rest untouched. It turns out that the reproductive organs of the weeds ward off herbivorous animals by producing special chemicals — phenol resins.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### WHO STANDS BEHIND THE INDIAN SEPARATISTS?

At present, Washington prefers not to remember the "Brahmaputra project" which was in every detail devised in 1979 by the Central Intelligence Agency and this is for tactical reasons, as the Americans have assumed a "diplomacy of smiles", writes V. Cherepakhin in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. The aim of the "Brahmaputra project" was to have North-Eastern states of India secede and convert them, together with Sikkim and Bhutan, into an independent buffer state. Later this project was developed into the so-called "Kirkpatrick plan" in which the idea of "Balkanisation" of India was given a universal character, notes the author. The foreign forces alien to India, particularly American imperialism, are trying to use the anti-national and separatist elements to weaken the unity and cohesion of the Indian nation in order to achieve disintegration of the country. The aim is clear. It is to make India pliant to pressure so as to reduce to naught its independent constructive stand in international affairs, to subvert the position as the leader of the non-aligned movement and to weaken the anti-imperialist anti-war course in the Indian foreign policy.

### WHO PAYS FOR THE MUSIC?

The American mass media are wholly and totally in the hands of the class ruling the United States, the hands of Big Business, writes Yu. Kornilov in SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA. Beginning with 1968, the corporations from the United States have been annually buying up to 63 so-called independent newspapers on an average. At present, 155 publishing trusts possess almost 80 per cent of all the American newspapers.

It is characteristic that nearly all the companies, which own the leading American media, are in the five hundred biggest American corporations. The old proverb says, the man who pays orders the music, the article continues. The ruling elite in the United States, that is industrial and financial magnates own the bourgeois mass media and the music they order to play is quite of a definite quality. Over the past year, the powers that be in the United States have orchestrated more than thirty anti-socialist campaigns whose main aim was to fan up anti-Sovietism and militaristic psychosis, and to attempt to intimidate the man in the street with inventions about the non-existent "red menace".

### USSR-HUNGARY: FRATERNAL COOPERATION

The first intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary was signed in 1952. Over the period more than a hundred industrial enterprises and other economic projects were built and reconstructed in Hungary with Soviet assistance. A large number of Hungarian specialists and workers have undergone production and scientific training at Soviet factories, writes first deputy chairman of the State Committee For Economic Relations A. Kachanov, in BRONOMICHSKAYA GAZETA. The construction in fraternal Hungary of the nuclear power plant Paks — the biggest project over the entire history of the country's development — is a graphic example of the implementation of the programme of socialist economic integration, specialisation and cooperation of fraternal countries, the author points out. Signed in the long-term programme of the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary for the period up to the year 2000. This is an important political document enabling a more substantiated approach to forming directions and projects of cooperation and closer linkages of the strategy of the economic development of each country with one another.

### JAMAICAN 'FORUM' GOES PHUT

An interplanetary show has been promised. It has been said that mankind would be shaken by a historical event. However, the whole thing has gone phut, writes Viktor Simonov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, commenting on the "counter-festival" which was held as a counter-balance conceived by Washington in opposition to the forthcoming Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. Concealed in the rooms of the US International Communication Agency and provided with the money contributed by Western concerns and intelligence agencies, the gathering was clearly aimed at erecting some sort of "youth front" of the developing countries against the Soviets, writes Simonov.

However, the report from New York stresses that the authors of this gathering have failed despite millions of dollars from Washington.

## BUSINESS ON BANKRUPTCIES

Hong Kong. The bankruptcy of the financial group of Carrian which shook Hong Kong in 1983 was a large-scale con trick. This conclusion has been made by a court in the British colony. After six months of hearings during which more than fifty witnesses have testified, the former President of the group Tang has been charged with conspiracy to defraud his clients. The Carrian's debts after the bankruptcy were announced to have reached one thousand million dollars, mainly at the expense of the shareholders. As for the Carrian's president, he has been released on a bail of 6.7 million dollars.

John 12:1-12

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST 500,000 HECTARES HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED BY THE EXPERIMENTAL AEROSPACE SERVICE FOR TRACKING THE VEGETATION OF DESERTS IN SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN (a republic in the country's east). The aim is to register trees and shrubs in the Kyzylkum Desert and other sand-covered areas. The setting up of the new service was necessitated by the intensive economic development of deserts in that republic, which keenly calls for human intervention. Aerospace control will make it possible to give up expensive ground investigations.

● THE LENIN VOLGA-DON CANAL HAS OPENED ITS SLUICES. This year it started operating later than northern canals. It was not easy to cut the way along the Volga-Don Canal for powerful ships with icebreaking attachments which paved the way for ships on the reservoir through the thick ice.

● BYELORUSSIA'S FIRST URBAN NATURE RESERVE HAS BEEN SET UP IN MINSK (capital of the republic) on the Dzerzhinsky man-made sea. Bird colonies gather near the dam. Besides, rare fowl entered in the Red Data Book of Byelorussia have begun to make their nests there. These include hissing wrens, small sea gulls and others — in all 37 species. After broadening and clearing the bed of the Svisloch River flowing through Minsk, and building on it a cascade of reservoirs and ponds, laying out new parks, public gardens and boulevards, many birds began to turn to this place from the eternal migratory ways.

## AMELIORATION PROGRAMME IN ACTION

Since October last year, the USSR has been implementing its Long-Range Amelioration Programme.

The Russian Federation, which produces half of Soviet farm

produce, including 56 per cent of the national grain, has the most ambitious amelioration plans. Its ameliorated farmland will continuously grow to reach, in 2000, some 18 to 19.5 million

hectares. Between 1986-1990 the state will set aside 22,000 million roubles for the purpose. By the end of 1985 the area of either drained or irrigated land will reach 36.3 million hectares nationwide. The present figure stands at 33 million (11 per cent of all farmland) which yields one-third of all farm produce, including all cotton and rice, 75 per cent of vegetables, half of fruit and grapes, one-fourth of succulent and rough fodder. By 1990 amelioration will cover 41-44 million hectares.

Ariyomovsk will use underground working system of the Sverdlov mine, where common salt is produced. According to designers a huge hollow will be formed there, into which high pressure atmospheric air will be pumped at night, that is when there is surplus energy. This air will be released in the morning and evening rush hours to be turned again into electricity.

The capacity of the underground air storage, at a depth of 400-500 metres, will be two million cu m. The air in it will be under the pressure of 80 atmospheres.

The air-storage power station will operate five hours a day, making up for the morning and evening maximum loads. At night it will begin to use free capacities of the Donbasenergo power system to pump air underground.

Such a regulating station becomes particularly needed in view of the fact that the share of atomic power engineering in the country is growing. This raises problems: at thermal power stations it is possible to increase or decrease power generation within certain limits by increasing or lessening fuel supply, and on hydropower stations — water consumption, whereas at atomic power stations this is ruled out: they operate under permanent conditions.

### ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

On June 30, 1908, the inhabitants of one of the districts in Central Siberia witnessed a unique event: a bright celestial body flew over the area between the rivers Nishnyaya Tunguska and Lena. The light ended with an explosion of great force at an altitude of about five km. During this explosion, in the course of fractions of a second an energy was released comparable with that of a nuclear explosion —  $10^{12}$  to  $10^{14}$  ergs. Disturbing the body covered a distance of 80 kilometres. New facts about this space disaster are quoted in the

magazine *NAUKA V SSSR* by Academician Nikolai V. Silyev. He writes that the Tunguska explosion led to an ecological disaster of global proportions.

As a result of the catastrophe forests covering an area of 2,150 square kilometres fell, earthquakes and fires were reported, anomalous atmospheric phenomena such as white nights, silvery clouds were observed. The composition of the ozone layer of the Earth was disturbed right up to 1911 (!).

Investigations into the problem of the Tunguska meteorite — the biggest space event that took place on our planet — continue.

### ANCIENT MAN IN SIBERIA

The earlier idea that Siberia was settled by a man of modern physical type who came from other parts of the globe, has been convincingly refuted, writes the newspaper *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*. The finds in a small cave discovered by archaeologists of the Novosibirsk academic township in the Altai Mountains, have thrown light on the issue. Now we can state that the development of a human being also took place in Siberia.

The last link in the chain of the discoveries that led to the conclusion so important for history and science is the discovery in an Altai cave of fragments of a Neanderthal who lived there 40,000-45,000 years ago. The rare items, for the first time in the history of excavations in Northern and Central Asia have been turned over to archaeologists. The finds include fragments of a skeleton of a Neanderthal, some bones of a mammoth, bison, rhino, other fossils of the of the ancient inhabitants of the cave.

The nameless Siberian cave, which gave archaeologists a discovery of world importance, was named after Academician A. O. Kuvshinov, an outstanding Soviet archaeologist.

## 300,000 Kirovets tractors produced

A 300,000th Kirovets tractor recently rolled off the main belt of the Kirovsky Zavod factory in Leningrad. Kirovets, or K-701, is the most powerful tractor in the USSR. The first hundred thousand tractors were built in eleven years, while the third hundred thousand required only five years to be produced. The machine is now more reliable and economical.

More than 60 countries by Kirovets. In several developing countries local personnel are taught to service Kirovets tractors and maintenance centres are arranged.

Kirovsky Zavod is about to produce a new modification, the K-701M, which is 6 to 10 per cent more efficient depending on the job performed. It will consume 5-10 per cent less fuel. The factory is now preparing facilities for the mass production of the new tractor.

## Tien Shan hydro-engineering complex to control mud slides

A vast farming area in the northern foothills of Tien Shan (in Kazakhstan, a republic in Soviet Central Asia) will not be reliably protected from mud slides by a new hydro-engineering scheme. It is being built on the Sarkand River which originates high in the mountains, the area of eternal snow.

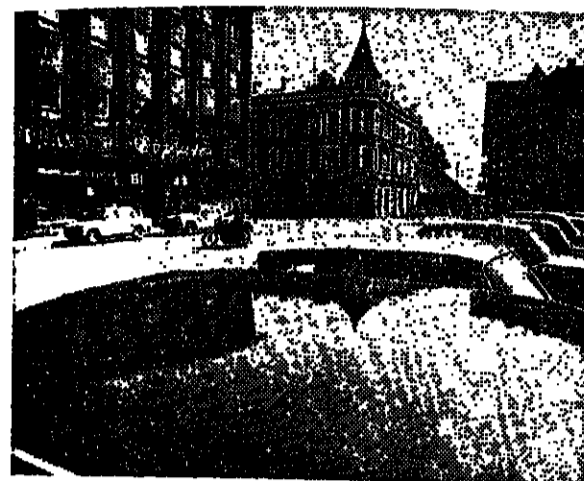
The scheme consists of two dams, the upper is like a series of reinforced concrete to check boulders and uprooted trees; the lower dam will meet the mud flows and check their movement downward to the area of irrigated oases. Its height is 150 m. It is a 15-storey building.

Mud flows which are very characteristic of the area have been constantly fought against. Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, has rather formidable ramparts protecting it from its unpredictable and destructive element. There is a complete control system continuously monitoring mountainous areas and lakes where the mud flows originate.

Thanks to these measures mud flows have caused no casualties in Kazakhstan over the past years.

## Places to visit

# VILJANDI



There are 708 architectural monuments in Estonia. Viljandi, a town of long and eventful history, stands rather prominently among them. It is first mentioned in written sources under 1283, but people used to settle there even earlier. Today Viljandi is a tourist attraction and a recreation area. The town has more to offer the sightseer in its own architectural glory. The remains of a medieval castle (which is believed to have been built in the 15th century) will draw enthusiastic visitors; its sights also include a lake, a suspended bridge and numerous parks.

The Old Town in Viljandi is a maze of narrow streets lined by two-storey buildings, centering around the Main Square (pictured).

Under state protection are the Jean Church set in the castle park (14th-15th cc.) and the neo-Gothic St. Peter's Church (1863-1866).

The monument to the 1905 Revolution fighters and the monument to the victims of fascism (in a concentration camp outside Viljandi fascists murdered 27 thousand people) deserve special mention.

## New book about Lenin

Progress Publishers have prepared for print a book entitled "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin — Life and Activities". It is to be published in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Vietnamese. The volume contains more than 1,100 various documents, snapshots, photocopies of Lenin's manuscripts, reproductions of pictures by outstanding painters, cartographic materials, etc. The publication

is generally based on documents from the funds of the Moscow Central Lenin Museum.

Multifarious illustrated materials are accompanied by publicistic text, telling about Lenin's activities in the major periods of his life. The book will have an introductory article, a chronology of Lenin's life and activities, indices of names and a bibliography.

## TRAINING PILOTS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

The CMEA Civil Aviation Centre in Ulyanovsk (a city on the Volga) trains many Soviet aviation specialists as well as those from other socialist and many developing countries of Asia and Africa.

Pavel Mushatov, Centre manager, said that among its graduates are specialists from 36 countries, including India, China, Mali, Congo, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique, Iraq, Uganda and Egypt. Currently undergoing training at the Centre are students from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya, China and Syria.

## Science and technology

### TOWARDS ARTIFICIAL HEART

The Moscow Institute of Transplantation and Artificial Organs in cooperation with other organizations and factories have already developed three versions of an artificial heart. Valery Shumakov, its director and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, recently told the press.

The Herz-02 has a thermal motor to be fired in a special bag on the body. It is operated by an isotope of a well purified plutonium which neither requires special screening nor produces dangerous radiation. The heart itself is a metal plate lined with plastic within.

The second heart is mounted inside the body except its battery. A miniature electric motor and a pump for forcing the blood through will be placed in the chest. The heart of the Mikron type is all disposed inside the chest and powered by a plutonium isotope, like in the Herz-type heart.

Models which enable a patient to move around are more difficult to produce, yet certain progress is rather noticeable in this field as well. Tests with artificial hearts show that they work equally well in a test system and in a living being for as long as two or three days. Longer experiments are being planned.

## TRUTH ABOUT STALINGRAD

A film-shooting group from the Brazilian TV studio Rede Globo is making a picture dealing with the Battle of Stalingrad. The Brazilian cameramen and reporters worked in those streets of the city where the key lines of the battle had been defended, interviewed its participants and young people of Volgograd.

We have assumed the task to carry to our people the historic truth of the Second World War, says one of the telereporting scriptwriters Fernando Silo Pinto. Our TV studio possesses a documentary film "The Battle of Stalingrad". This war-time newsreel is to be supplemented with our current filming on the banks of the Volga. It will be the first TV story about the Soviet people's contribution to the Victory over fascism in a conceived serial, which is bound to help Brazilians comprehend the history of the past war without prejudice.

## OF INTEREST

### Rubik judges the cube

An unusual competition was recently held at one of the halls of the national jubilee exhibition "Hungary Along the Road to Socialism 1945-1985" at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, where students of Moscow Power Institute competed in assembling the cube of Rubik.

The main referee of the competition was the author of the famous cube, Ernő Rubik. He presented the prize to the fastest "assembler" of his logical toy. The winner was Igor Garsky who did it in 1 min 8 sec. Other participants received colourful diplomas.

I am happy that my cube is so popular in your country, said Ernő Rubik after the contest. It does not matter that at this competition the record of assembling the cube was not beaten. To say frankly, all participants did it with great virtuosity.

## VIEWPOINT

### STUDENT PROGRAMME FOR MOSCOW FESTIVAL

Alexander ZAVARZIN, department head, Soviet Preparatory Committee (SPC) of Youth and Students

It may be recalled that the Festival movement originated from the student movement which made an appreciable contribution to the holding of all the eleven previous World Festivals — right from the first one in Prague in 1947. Today students participate most actively in preparations for the 12th Moscow Festival.

During the Festival an International Student Centre will function at Moscow University.

In its programme I would like to mention discussion clubs. I think that the motto of the Festival: "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship" will provide a key to discussions in the struggle for peace, the defence of the rights of studying youth, the struggle of students for democratic education and so on.

The student programme will include got-togethers — in accordance with professional interests. It is supposed that students of technical colleges will be able to know each other better and discuss a number of issues at the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineers, while agriculture students will discuss points of interest at the Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, etc. Naturally, they will be able to discuss any problem through free exchange of views.

Under the student programme young people will meet with prominent Soviet scientists, cosmologists, workers in art and culture, sportsmen. I believe that our guests will also see a lot of interesting things at the exhibition of scientific and technical creative work: "Soviet Students and the National Economy", timed to coincide with the Festival.

Obviously, many students who come to Moscow will be able to attend other Festival centres, participate in discussions, all kinds of regional meetings, political and cultural functions, children's sports, tourist and other programmes.

In addition to the Festival's cultural programme, students will have their own cultural programme featuring chorographic companies, orchestras, many Soviet college and university theatres, in which about one hundred of the best student amateur groups will participate.

It must be said that Soviet students have always submitted many ideas and proposals on the structure of the student programme. Lecturing Bureau, called "Science and Manhood", a sports festival and a student song party.

The SPC maintains the closest contacts with the IPC Student Commission and the International Union of Students (IUS) which now unites some 100 national student organizations in many countries. The IPC information centre opened at Moscow University late in 1984. Its main task, as declared by its leaders, is to circulate information about the activities of the IUS, international and regional student organizations in preparation for the Festival.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### MEDICAL CHECK-UPS BY COMPUTER

A comprehensive automatic system of medical examinations of the population (CASMEP) is being widely used in the Latvian Republic.

The principle of undergoing preventive check-ups by means of CASMEP is very simple, writes the newspaper *TRUD*. During the examination a patient receives a form containing 57 questions on his health and the card of examination on a computer. After filling the form a patient undergoes a whole cycle of objective examinations envisaged by the CASMEP programme — fluorography, spirometry, blood pressure test, electrocardiogram, blood test, etc. Their results are entered in the same card. After that all the information is fed into the computer, and a few seconds later the machine supplies ready conclusion about the type of pathology, instruction to consult particular specialists or the conclusion: "healthy".

The conclusions of the computer are highly reliable. Check-ups of many thousands of patients have shown that in an average of 92 per cent of cases the type of pathology diagnosed by the machine is confirmed with subsequent examinations by specialists.

The introduction of the new system enables a doctor to examine up to 15,000 people per year.

In the first year of its introduction the CASMEP system helped examine 92 per cent of the republic's population.

### UNDERGROUND ENERGY

A site has been selected in Donbas (the Ukraine), for the construction of a fundamentally new air-storage gas turbine power station with a capacity of 1,050 megawatts, writes the newspaper *IZVESTIA*. The station in

## Wonder stones

An exhibition, "Wonder Stones", now mounted in the State Geological Museum named after G. V. Pliginskii, features nearly two thousand collected minerals.

Like an experienced artist, nature has imparted to each of the minerals its inimitable colour.

The interest in them among people dates back to the ancient past. The first information about minerals appeared in the papers of ancient Greek geologists.

Aristotle and Theophrastus described the properties of some wonder stones.

Take quartz, for instance. In nature, it is usually of milky or grey colour. Geologists distinguish its varieties by colour: the violet stone is amethyst, while the smoky one is smoky quartz. The black is morion, the golden-yellow — citrine.

Chalcodrites are varied, and they are also varieties of quartz. Under the bright rays of the sun, carnelian flows in and flows with reddish-yellow tinges; the does this with red-brown, the sapphire — with light grey.

Chalcodony is remarkably different in texture. Again, for instance, the peculiar concentric

strips; straight or smoothly bent ones are peculiar to onyx. Specialists have reserved the name of "a moony one" to a semi-transparent chalcedony with inclusion of green chlorite or radiated stone.

At the exhibition one can see stones in their machined form.



● Portrait (shell). ● Bismuth. Jasper, amber, chertite. ● Decorative plate and decorations — mountain green and amber.

## PROFILES

## Yekaterina Markova



Literature and the theatre... This phrase has become commonplace in this country. Let us try to change the succession of those words and say, "The theatre and literature", which does not sound all that familiar. However, it is in this order that these two words have combined in the art of Yekaterina Markova, an actress and a writer.

From her childhood, Yekaterina has been an enthusiastic theatregoer, and after school she decided to devote herself to the stage. She enrolled as a student at the Shchukin Drama School at the Yevgeny Vakhtangov Theatre. She was later employed by the Moscow Theatre for Young Spectator.

In a few years' time, Markova joined the Sovremennik company. The atmosphere of impromptu performance was catching, and it helped her become a fully-fledged member of the company.

Once I heard that the "Yunost" magazine published a novel "worth reading" by a certain Ye. Markova. However, I did not see the magazine and forgot all about it. Then, quite unexpectedly, someone gave me a book "An Alien Call" by Yekaterina Markova, which contains four novelettes. This was my second acquaintance with Markova.

In her novels, one feels a curious intertwining

of the talent of an actress and literary gift. Markova sees with her own eyes those about whom she writes. She sees them as a theatrical actor. She first lightly traces the outlines, and then very unobtrusively she gives one or two details which immediately reveal the person from within, and, on the other hand, allow him visually to be how she herself sees him. Our impression as readers is, however, that we have invented the character ourselves.

The writer studies the psychology of her characters profoundly and with refinement. The mutual relations between the people in her novels take shape in a difficult way. They often get into situations when at some moment their previous lives become impossible and very much depends upon what one does in the next moment or two, as in "The Ball" and "The Sunflower". Or else, one faces a choice in life or love.

Markova finds a peculiar language for each of her characters: they speak in a highly individual manner. She can, with the help of one bright detail, depict the image, and there are no unimportant characters for her. People meet each other, then they go their own ways in the hustle and bustle of streets, never to meet again, or to meet again at a most unexpected moment. They become attached to each other, love each other and then have to part. Each meeting like this leaves a trace in the memory, in the heart, in the eyes and on the temples. The writer keenly senses these changes, and "sees" them on subsequent pages. It seems that after a point, a human fate begins to guide the author, and the narration may digress and change direction from a mere trifle or more occasion.

All this speaks volumes about Markova's mastery as a writer, about her ability to create an interesting character not only on the stage, or on the screen, but also on the pages of her books. "The Alien Call" is not her first book. Somewhat earlier, the Detiyskaya Literatura Publishers which prints books for children, came out with a collection of her essays about her trips to America, Europe, and Africa. Last year, Moscow publishers produced two of her novels: "When the Star Falls Down" and "The Sunflower". Quite recently, the magazine "Yunost" which regularly publishes Markova's works, came out with her new novelette, "Diasvovod".

Alexander KHARKOV

## 'My hope is to act before Moscow audience'

Karél Tréni, a Greek actress and director at the Athineon Theatre, hopes to appear before Moscow audiences. In an interview with an MNI correspondent, she also revealed that this year, on the occasion of the International Theatre Festival in Athens, the Athineon Theatre would stage the play "Medea". Maybe next year, she said, we might come to Moscow with this play.

Karél Tréni, together with her husband Kazakos Kostas, President of the Pan-Greek Cultural Movement, and Katerina Zorbalá, an adviser on Soviet plays at the Union of Greek theatre's writers, were in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Copyright Agency (VAAAP).

During their ten-day stay the guests from Greece attended a

number of performances by Moscow theatres and public lessons given by leading directors and professors of the Lunacharsky Institute of Dramatic Art—Anatoly Efros and Mark Zakharov.

We believe that the standard of Soviet theatre is one of the highest in the world today in terms of production and acting, said Karél Tréni. (By the way, she is not only an actress but also a good journalist and many newspapers and magazines impatiently expect her articles on the Soviet theatre). We will be happy, she added, if the staging of the play "Alone With Everybody" by Alexander Gelman which we have scheduled for this autumn, could be taken up by the chief artistic director of the Moscow Art Theatre Oleg Yefremov.



Kazakos Kostas and Karél Tréni.

Photo by Valentin Valtayev

## Russian literature in Turkey

A public opinion poll, carried out by "Nokia" magazine, shows that the interest of Turkish readers toward books by Russian classic and Soviet modern writers grows from year to year. Requested to name five most favourite works the majority of readers have chosen those of Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Maxim Gorky and Mikhail Sholokhov.

"War and Peace", "Anna Karenina", "Crime and Punishment", "The Brothers Karamazov", "And Quiet Flows the Don", "Fate of a Man" were published there many times over and have affirmed themselves at the bookshelves of the people of various generations and views.

The collection of poems by the great Russian author Mikhail Lermontov, brought out by Alan Publishers, turned into a real bibliographic rarity in Turkey.

## Theatre in a van

Two brightly painted ancient vans, meant for the staging of galantly shows by an animation cartoon association have appeared at the Gruzia Film Studios.

Performances of this unusual collective are meant for children, says art director of the association G. Kandelaki. We want to give a present to young denizens in remote villages where professional theatres are often non-existent.

In one van there is a sort of make-up room and recreation spot for the actors; the other is a miniature audience room. It all looks like a real theatre except that there is no cash

box, as the actors will be free of charge for the day. The galantly show is apart from the backstage there are no stage props, not require huge expenditures. Kandelaki, at the same time, it is a rich and harbours rich artistic abilities that carry away the audience. We are preparing based on works by Gorky, Russian and foreign classics well as on folk tales. The performances of the theatre will take place in schools during the spring days.

## A film on Gorky's novel

At Lenfilm Studios artistic director Viktor Titov will soon start shooting a thirteen-part television fiction film: "The Life of Klim Samgin", based on Maxim Gorky's novel.

"The Life of Klim Samgin" is rightly called an encyclopedia of Russian reality covering forty years before the Revolution, says Titov. In this exhaustive work Gorky depicts Russian intelligentsia in one of the most tense and sharp periods in the country's history.

The genre of historical chronicle

gives us the correct view — each part will be produced on one cinema documentary. The novel is full of drama and more than three characters will be involved in the main version of it. The task is complex: like the director will have to take several decades, portraying from early to old age. The part of Klim Samgin, familiar to the cinema, is because we would see it comprehended.



The Moscow exhibition hall at 20 Kuznetsovskaya Street, which houses the works of Soviet artists, recently familiarized its visitors with the works of Dashi-Nima Dugarov of Buryatia. His watercolor paintings, oil paintings, and genre paintings — tell the story of the changes which the construction of BAM has brought to the autonomous republic situated in the south of Eastern Siberia. The section is made up of travel sketches of Mongolia, which he recently, and impressions of trips to Japan and Nepal.

● Dashi-Nima Dugarov, Triptych "The Past".

## WHAT'S ON!

April 13-15

### THEATRES

Boleslav Theatre (Sverdlov Sq., 13) (mat) — Mussorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera); 13 (eve) — Triple-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; Mozart and Salieri, "Mozart and Salieri"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet). 14 (mat) — Puccini, "Tosca" (opera); 14 (eve) — Double-bill: Strauss, "The Knight of the Rose" (ballet); Shnitke, "Sketches" (one-act ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 13 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 14 — Tchaikovsky, "Ruslan and Lyudmila" (opera); 15 — Min-kus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 13 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads"; 14 — Milutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 15 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

### FILMS

The Ancient Dawn (Moldova-Film Studios, USSR). Based on Popovich's novel, "The Glow Over the

Dniester", the film tells the story of the events which took place in February-October 1917 in the village of Molokanovskaya. Cinema-Lenizdet (50) will show Yurych Lashin's film "The Last Days of Pompeii". A Person From Another Planet (Gorky Film Studios) will show a love-story of a person from another planet. Igor Blinov, Cinema "Avangard" (10) will show a film about the era of Balovs St. Metro Kiyevskaya, Bus 204.

### EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Decorative and Applied Arts (Pushkinskaya St., 13) will show the exhibition of the artist's works of the old Russian masters. The exhibition is devoted to the artist's works of the old Russian masters. The exhibition is devoted to the artist's works of the old Russian masters.

## BUSINESS

## Motokov on the Soviet market



● Jawa motorbikes popular among the Soviet motorcyclists.

### FORMULA FOR MODERN FOOTWEAR

Salamander, the biggest West German footwear producer, has for many years already, exported its products to the USSR. At a recent exhibition sponsored by Bieden-Wittenberg in Moscow, the company showed a range of its new models.

Says Dr. Franz Josef Dazert, Salamander President: I hope that Soviet specialists have found out new products interesting. Not so long ago we have signed a contract with Ramo-export to sell to the USSR some two million pairs of shoes before the end of 1985. To compare, in 1984 we delivered only one million pairs.

Convenience and fashion is our formula for new footwear. In our country, too, the footwear industry is now undergoing modernization. Salamander is ready to share its experience with your industry.

## Japan-USSR Association of Trade consolidating ties

Trade between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the Japan-USSR Association of Trade, which embraces nearly forty medium and small Japanese companies, ran in 1984 into 200 million dollars, a 16 per cent growth on 1983. This was revealed to journalists at a press conference by head of the Association's office

in Moscow T. Saito. The Association sells various machines, equipment, and consumer goods in exchange for a wide range of Soviet products. At present, the Association is working on offers for more production cooperation, better use of secondary raw materials, and construction and modernization of enterprises.

## OPINION OF FRENCH BUSINESSMAN

Soviet-French marine cooperation is built on a firm foundation and has good prospects. Such is the opinion of Patrice Roussel, director of the Compagnie Maritime de Consignation. He participated in recent talks in Odessa on further joint operation of the Odessa-Marseille shipping line.

We are satisfied with the nature of business relations with our partner—Black Sea Shipping Company, said P. Roussel. Fulfillment of all commitments, the observance of party in transportation relating to our joint trade reflect the Soviet Union's consistent desire to promote cooperation with other countries on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. Besides, this provides jobs for one-third of our company's personnel.

We are filled with the desire to promote cooperation as far as to further stimulate Soviet-French relations, the guest from Marseille said.

## NEW CANAL

Soviet oil and liquid chemical products are the main goods passing through Midia, the Black Sea port of Romania. In the near future oil barges will be conveyed from Midia into the Danube along a man-made water artery which will link the port with the Danube.

Black Sea Canal. Twelve kilometres of a new — Midia-Navodari canal — has already been built to connect the port of Al-ba. A few days ago the pouring of the concrete foundation of double-chamber sluice was completed in Ovidiu (Constan-ta district).

## Volga tour

A new cruise along the great Russian Volga River starts this spring. In tourist offers foreign visitors a four-day itinerary — Moscow-Uglich-Yaroslavl. The motor ship "Svetlana" is to cover a distance of more than 300 kilometres. The first passengers will be Austrians, the second — Americans.

Yaroslavl, one of the oldest cities in Russia, was founded in 1010 by Prince Yaroslav the Wise. By right it was called "The Russian Florence". By the middle of the 16th century the main buildings of the Yaroslavl Transfiguration Monastery — a cathedral, a bell-tower, a refectory — with the Christmas Church — were erected in the middle of the 16th century. The cathedral is beautiful and majestic, splendidly decorated.

## Intourist news

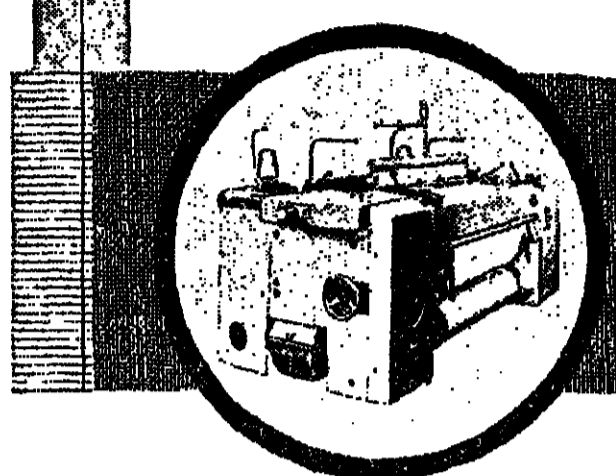
Travellers will also see a masterpiece of local architecture — Ilya the Prophet's Church, built between 1647 and 1650, which is famous for its colourful tiles and fantastic interior.

Many interesting classic-style monuments built in Yaroslavl between late 18th and early 19th centuries are still adorning the streets of the town. By early 19th century the outlook of the embankment, unparalleled in beauty in other river-side cities of the Volga area, had finally taken shape. The last point of the journey is Yaroslavl. But on their way back to Moscow by bus the guests will also have a lot of interesting places to see: they will visit Kosty, Vasily, Feodor-Zolotarev, and Zagorsk.

Valentina PROSKUROVA

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The weft is introduced into the shed in a jet of compressed air directed from the right-hand pressure-head hollow needle — the replet — into the left-hand, suction one. That's why the weft yarn mustn't be particularly strong. The weft package is a yarn bobbin from an open-end spinning frame — that's how one advanced technology leads to another one. Main shaft r.p.m. to 300. Fabric cohesion index to 8.0.

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## TECHMASHEXPORT

## Crane-catamaran

The world's biggest "Titan-2" catamaran-type crane ship built for the Soviet Union at the shipyard of the Wärtsilä company in Pernu, Finland, is now registered at the Black Sea port.

Under a contract with V/O Sudimport four similar ships will be built. These double-hull ships are meant for hoisting and construction work on offshore oil fields. The load-carrying capacity of the "Titan" crane is 600 tonnes. The catamaran is fitted with equipment for drilling, fire cutting and welding of pipes.

## Philately

Dedicated to Hungary's jubilee



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a five-kopek stamp to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.